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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/627,348	MARTI, CARLOS GONZALEZ	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HILINA S. KASSA	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 May 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after notice of appeal. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid. Applicant's submission filed on 05/18/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 05/18/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

argument:

Applicant argues that the word "embedded program" would overcome the rejection by explaining the difference over the prior art of Marshall. Applicant also makes a point that the instructions are part of the data and are not a separate program that must be loaded into the program (page 10, argument/remark).

With respect to the interview on September 18, 2008, the Examiner suggested an overall amendment that would overcome the rejection but did not specifically imply by changing the terminology of "embedded program" would overcome the

prior art. In the specification, “embedded program” is defined as follows.

“According to the invention the document contains an embedded program, for controlling printing of geometrical elements of a bar-code in an instance of the document, *dependent on user data entered in an input field in the document.*”

¶[0016]. Such definition of an embedded program is explained also in Marshall.

In column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode. Also, see figure 5, in column 5, lines 56-64; note that for example, if a company wanted a serial number (e.g., BR549) to be interlaced within their barcode, the text "BR549" would appear like any other graphic. Thus, the stated argument is not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US 2004/0065739 A1) and Wu et al. (US 2004/0128513 A1), and further in view of Marshall (US Patent Number 7,025,269 B2).

(1) regarding claim 1:

Xu et al. discloses a method and processor for obtaining printed instances of a document comprising:

Including a definition of a user data input field in the electronic document data (**paragraph 23, lines 1-2, paragraph 30, lines 1-8**), for receiving a string of characters entered in said field (**page 3, paragraph 29 “key cryptography” which is considered as a field users could enter data to have it encrypted, page 2, paragraph 18 “overwrite individual data elements”**);

Xu et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for the method of distributing copies of electronic document data to a document processors and the electronic document data containing instructions for printing each instance from a respective one of the document processors.

However, Wu et al. teaches that electronic document could be sent out (distributed) by a document processor via the Internet (**paragraph 22, lines 7-8, paragraph 11, lines 1-3**) to be modified and printed. In order to have an electronic document printed, the printer driver is invoked. Data contained in the document are first converted to printer command that is retrieved from the printer control firmware (**paragraph 25, lines 1-7**).

One skilled in the art would have clearly recognized an electronic document or computer file that needs to be distributed or passed before it gets printed or processed by a document processor. Another method was related to the secured printing of the electronic document and tracking of the distribution path of the document after printing (paragraph 7, lines 5-8). Having said that, the method and processes used by Xu et al.

increases the use for distributing of an electronic document to encode any information as a barcode code and to have it printed. Thus, the electronic form could be an on line e-application (paragraph 30, lines 4-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the barcode code when loading an electronic form as taught by Wu et al. and having it to print the decoded elements of a barcode that is stated in entered as described in the method of Xu et al. to provide more efficiency when printing a decoded barcode.

Xu et al. and Wu et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching including instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic document data, linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode.

However, Marshall discloses including instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic document data (**column 2, lines 11-13; note that a program embedding a security features within barcodes is disclosed; column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode**), linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code (**column 2, lines 11-17; note that the embedded program generates source code**

segments configured to receive a string of alphanumeric data and generate printable data), that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field* (**column 4, lines 49-52; note that per receiving the string of alphanumeric data, numerous patterns, sizes and shapes for embedded features can be programmed as described**), each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode (**column 4, lines 52-55; note that the various patterns of barcodes including the source code or the embedded feature can be printed in the respective area of the barcode**).

Xu et al. and Wu et al. and Marshall are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor i.e. printing of a barcode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to including instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic document data, linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to utilize a reliable and secure data embedded in a barcode (column 1,

lines 44-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al., Wu et al. with Marshall to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

(2) regarding claim 2:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* (**4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19**) is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (**7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21**).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different configurations (**2, 3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9**) will result from representing a specific codeword dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (**paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21**).

(4) regarding claim 4:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (**paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing**), at least part of the areas having mutually

different shapes (**paragraph 8, lines 3-9**) the embedded program adapting the commands to print the elements of the configuration that is used to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented (**35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7**).

(5) regarding claim 5:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to include additional information in the areas, the additional information being independent of the codewords represented in the areas, (**could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated**) the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements an/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that represent at least one of the codewords (**paragraph 33, lines 21-32), not affecting a decoded result when the barcode is decoded after scanning (42 figure 2, paragraph 35, lines 3-11, paragraph 36, lines 1-5)**.

(6) regarding claim 6:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (**101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8**) that will be used to decode the barcode in the

printed document, to outside said region among further printed items of the documents, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (**paragraph 37, lines 1-12**).

(7) regarding claim 7:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (**paragraph 27, lines 1-5**) the embedded *instructions* being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (**paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4**).

(8) regarding claim 8:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (**paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7**), as a predetermine function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (**paragraph 51, lines 2-10 “ there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable”**).

5. Claims 17-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US 2004/0065739 A1) in view of Marshall (US Patent Number 7,025,269 B2).

(1) regarding claim 17:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form stored on a computer that contains a definition of a user data entry field (**paragraph 23, lines 1-2, paragraph 30, lines 1-8**).

Xu et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching receiving a string of input characters from a user and instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form and linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode.

However, Marshall discloses receiving a string of input characters from a user and instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form (**column 2, lines 11-13; note that a program embedding a security features within barcodes is disclosed, column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode**), linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code (**column 2, lines 11-17; note that the embedded program generates source code segments configured to receive a string of alphanumeric data and generate printable data**), that represent a series of

codewords derived by *the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received from the user data input field (**column 4, lines 49-52; note that per receiving the string of alphanumeric data, numerous patterns, sizes and shapes for embedded features can be programmed as described**), each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode (**column 4, lines 52-55; note that the various patterns of barcodes including the source code or the embedded feature can be printed in the respective area of the barcode**).

Xu et al. and Wu et al. and Marshall are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor i.e. printing of a barcode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to receive a string of input characters from a user and instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form and linked to the user data input file, wherein the *embedded instructions* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, that represent a series of codewords derived by *the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received from the user data input field, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to utilize a reliable and secure data embedded in a barcode (column 1, lines 44-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al. with Marshall to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

(2) regarding claim 18:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form according to claim 17, wherein the embedded (**4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19**) program is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (**7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11**).

(3) regarding claim 19:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form according to claim 17, wherein the embedded *instructions* makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different configurations (**2, 3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9**) will result from representing a specific codeword dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (**paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21**).

(4) regarding claim 20:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 19, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (**paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing**), at least part of the areas having mutually different shapes (**paragraph 8, lines 3-9**), the embedded *instructions* adapting the commands to print the elements of

the configuration that is used to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented (**35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7**).

(5) regarding claim 21:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 19, wherein the embedded *instructions* are arranged to include additional information in the areas (**could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated**), the additional information being independent of the codewords that are represented in the areas, the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements and/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that represent at least one of the codewords (**paragraph 33, lines 21-32**), dependent on the area in which the codeword is represented in a way that does not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (**paragraph 37, lines 1-12**).

(6) regarding claim 22:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 21, wherein the embedded *instructions* are arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (**101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8**) that will be used to decode the barcode in the printed document, to outside said region among further

printed items of the documents, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (**paragraph 37, lines 1-12**).

(7) regarding claim 23:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 21, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (**paragraph 27, lines 1-5**) the embedded *instructions* being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (**paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4**).

(8) regarding claim 24:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 23, wherein the embedded *instructions* are arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (**paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7**), as a predetermined function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (**paragraph 51, lines 2-10 “there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable”**).

(9) regarding claim 25:

Xu et al. further discloses, a machine readable medium, comprising an electronic from stored on a computer (**paragraph 33, lines 5-13**) according to claim 17.

(10) regarding claim 26:

Xu et al. further discloses, a method of authoring an electronic document, the method comprising:

including a definition of a field for entering a string of characters in the document

(3A figure 1, paragraph 30, lines 1-8, claim 2, line 3);

Xu et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching providing software building blocks for building instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document*, *the embedded* instructions generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, so that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard; assembling the building blocks into the embedded *instructions* during authoring of the document, while adapting the embedded *instructions* to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded *instructions* specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode.

However, Marshall discloses providing software building blocks for building instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document*, **(column 2, lines 11-13; note that a program embedding a security features within barcodes is disclosed, column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode), the embedded** instructions generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, so that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined

standard (**column 2, lines 11-17; note that the embedded program generates source code segments configured to receive a string of alphanumeric data and generate printable data**), assembling the building blocks into the embedded *instructions* during authoring of the document (**column 1, lines 58-61; note that authentication feature of a barcode is provided**), while adapting the embedded *instructions* to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded *instructions* specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode (**column 4, lines 52-55; note that the various patterns of barcodes including the source code or the embedded feature can be printed in the respective area of the barcode**).

Xu et al. and Wu et al. and Marshall are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor i.e. printing of a barcode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to provide software building blocks for building instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document, the embedded instructions generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, so that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard; assembling the building blocks into the embedded instructions during authoring of the document, while adapting the embedded instructions to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded instructions specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode.* The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to utilize a reliable and secure data embedded in a barcode (column 1,

lines 44-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al. with Marshall to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

(11) regarding claim 27:

Xu et al. further discloses, a document authoring machine, for generating an electronic document that includes a field for entering a string of characters (**3A figure 1, paragraph 30, lines 1-8, claim 2, line 3**).

Xu et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document and linked to the field, wherein the embedded instructions* generate commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, the machine comprising software building blocks for building the embedded instructions that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard; and an editor for assembling the building blocks when the document is authored, the editor proving for adaptation of the embedded instruction to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded instructions specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode.

However, Marshall discloses instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document and linked to the field, wherein the embedded instructions* (**column 2, lines 11-13; note that a program embedding a security features within barcodes is disclosed, column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode**), generate

commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, the machine comprising software building blocks for building the embedded instructions that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard (**column 2, lines 11-17; note that the embedded program generates source code segments configured to receive a string of alphanumeric data and generate printable data**), and an editor for assembling the building blocks when the document is authored, the editor proving for adaptation of (**column 1, lines 58-61; note that authentication feature of a barcode is provided**), the embedded instruction to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded instructions specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode (**column 4, lines 52-55; note that the various patterns of barcodes including the source code or the embedded feature can be printed in the respective area of the barcode**).

Xu et al. and Wu et al. and Marshall are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor i.e. printing of a barcode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded in the electronic document and linked to the field, wherein the embedded instructions generate commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, the machine comprising software building blocks for building the embedded instructions that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard; and an editor for assembling the building blocks when the document is authored, the editor proving for adaptation of the embedded instruction to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the embedded*

instructions specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to utilize a reliable and secure data embedded in a barcode (column 1, lines 44-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al. with Marshall to obtain the invention as specified in claim 27.

6. Claims 9-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US 2004/0065739 A1) and further in view of Koakutsu et al. (US Patent Number 6,906,812 B2).

(1) regarding claim 9:

Xu et al. discloses a method for processing an electronic document processor comprising: .

a user data input device and a connection for a printer, the electronic document processor having a loaded electronic form that contains a definition of a user data entry field for receiving a string of input characters from a user (**paragraph 33, lines 5-13**),

Xu et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for the user data input device and a connection for a printer.

However, Koakutsu et al. shows the connection between user data input device (90 figure 1, column 6, lines 51-52, column 7, lines 44-48) and a printer (1 figure 1, column 6, lines 51-52, column 7, lines 44-48). A barcode or similar symbol can be printed accurately within a specified printing area by a printer. For printing such

symbols, the printer has a symbol image generator for converting display data to a symbol and has hardware or software for reporting the size of the converted symbol to a host device. The host sends specific commands and text data for representation in the printed symbol to the printer for printing (abstract).

Once skilled in the art would have clearly recognized that a user data input device and connectivity to a printer are the very essential elements to have an electronic document data printed. The host device or an application running on the host device only needs to send the information to be displayed to the printer (column 3, lines 13-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a host device or data input device and connectivity to a printer to as taught by Koakutsu et al. in the method of Xu et al. in order to efficiently print and process any document.

Xu et al. and Koakutsu et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching the processor being arranged to extract and execute an instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form from the document, the embedded instruction being linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instruction* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode.

However, Marshall discloses the processor being arranged to extract and execute an instructions at least partly based on user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form from the document (**column 2, lines 11-13; note that a program embedding a security features within barcodes is disclosed, column 5, lines 6-12; note that user has inputs/encodes instruction as desired with in the barcode**), the embedded instruction being linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instruction generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code (column 2, lines 11-17; note that the embedded program generates source code segments configured to receive a string of alphanumeric data and generate printable data)*, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field (column 4, lines 49-52; note that per receiving the string of alphanumeric data, numerous patterns, sizes and shapes for embedded features can be programmed as described)*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode (**column 4, lines 52-55; note that the various patterns of barcodes including the source code or the embedded feature can be printed in the respective area of the barcode**).

Xu et al., Koakutsu et al. and Wu et al. and Marshall are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor i.e. printing of a barcode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art for the processor being arranged to extract and execute an instructions at least partly based on

user defined input information *embedded* in the electronic form from the document, the embedded instruction being linked to the user data input filed, *wherein the embedded instruction* generates commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode code, that represent a series of codewords derived *by the embedded instructions* from the characters in the string received *from the user data input field*, each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to utilize a reliable and secure data embedded in a barcode (column 1, lines 44-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al. and Koakutsu et al. with Marshall to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

(2) regarding claim 10:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 9, wherein the embedded *instructions* (**4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19**) is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (**7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21**).

(3) regarding claim 11:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 9, wherein the embedded *instructions* makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different

configurations (**2, 3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9**) will result to represent a specific codeword dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (**paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21**).

(4) regarding claim 12:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 11, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (**paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing**), at least part of the areas having mutually different shapes, the embedded program adapting the commands to print the elements of the configuration that is used to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented (**35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7**).

(5) regarding claim 13:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 11, wherein the embedded *instructions* is arranged to include additional information in the areas (**could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated**), the additional information being independent of the codeword represented in the areas, the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements and/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that

represent at least one of the codewords (**paragraph 33, lines 21-32**), dependent on the area in which the codeword is represented in a way that does not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (**paragraph 37, lines 1-12**).

(6) regarding claim 14:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 13, wherein the embedded *instructions* are arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (**101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8**) that will be used to decode the barcode in the printed document, to outside said region among further printed items of the document, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (**paragraph 37, lines 1-12**).

(7) regarding claim 15:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 13, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (**paragraph 27, lines 1-5**), the embedded *instructions* being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (**paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4**).

(8) regarding claim 16:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 15, wherein the embedded *instructions* are arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (**paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7**), as a predetermined function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (**paragraph 51, lines 2-10** “**there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable**”).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Teicher (US Patent Number 7,065,645 B2) discloses a system, method and apparatus for visual authentication.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Hilina Kassa whose telephone number is (571) 270-1676.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore could be reached at (571) 272- 7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Hilina S Kassa/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

June 19, 2009

/David K Moore/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625